

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 9, 1864.

NO. 248.

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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed ad-

ministrators of the estate of James Harlan,

deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having

claims against said estate will have them pre-

pared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or

miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are re-

quested to return them to the undersigned at

once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

HARLAN & HARLAN

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,

in the Federal courts held in Frankfort,

Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit

Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,

Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of

claims. They will, in all cases where it is desir-

ed, attend to the unsettled law business of James

Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to

that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and

Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,

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wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement

upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanness,

durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may

be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863—tf.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Di-
rectory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our read-
ers, the following Directory of all the depart-
ments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

Governor.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
K. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
William L. Harlan, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wince Coleman, Clerk, Frankfort.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INVESTIGATION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Philip Swigert, Frankfort.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

John M. Todd, Frankfort.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

William Brown, Sr., Bowlinggreen.

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John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

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CLERK'S OFF

THE COMMONWEALTH.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1864.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8, 1864.

[CORRECTION.—In mentioning the committee to whom were yesterday referred the resolutions of Mr. CLEVELAND, with reference to the tobacco interests of this Commonwealth, we omitted the names of Messrs. McHENRY and ANTHONY—the first of whom is chairman.]

Prayer by Rev. JOHN S. HAYS, of the Presbyterian Church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

PETITIONS

Were presented by Messrs. McHENRY and CLEVELAND, and appropriately referred.

MOTION.

On motion of Mr. WHITAKER, he was, at his own request, relieved from further duty on the committee on Military Affairs.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred:

Mr. SAMPSON—Requiring the Register of the Land Office to record unrecorded surveys in his office.

Mr. BUSH—For the benefit of Allen M. Bush, late sheriff of Clarke county.

Mr. COOK—For the benefit of E. B. Treadaway, late sheriff of Owsley county.

Same—To increase the fees of the sheriffs of the border counties.

Mr. MALLORY—To pass an act for the benefit of the city court of Louisville.

Mr. GROVER—To amend chapter 3, article 1, section 25, of Civil Code of Practice.

Mr. CLEVELAND—To repeal an act entitled, "An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts concerning private passes in certain counties," &c.

Mr. BOTT—To amend the charter of the Poplar Plains and Flemingsburg turnpike road company.

H. B. BILLS.

Several bills on the clerk's table were taken up, read, and appropriately referred.

H. R. resolutions appointing the 27th for the election of Public Printer and Binder, was taken up and passed.

Mr. R. resolution for the benefit of W. T. Samuels and J. H. Johnson, late clerks of the Senate and House, the Senate adhered to its amendment, substituting \$25 for \$100.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message from the Governor was received, nominating various Notaries Public, &c., which were advised and consented to.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8, 1864.

[The SPEAKER, (H. TAYLOR, Esq.) who has been prevented reaching Frankfort sooner on account of the great difficulty in traveling, called the House to order this morning.]

Prayer by the Rev. S. L. ROBERTSON, of the Methodist Church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

PETITIONS

Were presented by Messrs. H. TAYLOR, (SPEAKER) DEHAVEN, (4) LAUCK, (remonstrance), E. H. SMITH, (3) MARSHALL, NEALE, and appropriately referred.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. MARSHALL—Judiciary—To establish a court of common pleas in Jefferson county; ordered to be printed.

Same—To change the time of holding the Jefferson Circuit Courts; re-committed to same committee.

Mr. LOWRY—Judiciary—Benefit of the minor children of J. M. Barclay, deceased; passed.

Mr. HANSON—Judiciary—Senate bill—Benefit of the executors of R. B. Revill, deceased; passed.

Mr. DEHAVEN—Ways and Means—Senate bill—Benefit of J. H. Walker, former sheriff of Crittenden county; passed.

Same—Ways and Means—Senate bill—Benefit of John Harroll; passed.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred:

Mr. THOMPSON—Concerning money belonging to the different counties.

Mr. WARD—Benefit of school district No. 7, in Barren county.

Mr. GARDNER—Benefit of P. M. Hildreth, of Lyon county.

Same—Benefit of sheriff of Lyon county.

Mr. S. B. THOMAS—Benefit of inmates.

Mr. BAILY—To amend an act entitled, "An act to amend the charter of the Kentucky Southern Female Collegiate Institute."

Mr. DELPH—To incorporate the Jefferson Manufacturing Company.

Mr. HAMILTON—Benefit of Clara Dimick.

Same—Benefit of Barbetta Leva.

Mr. IRVINE—To repeal an act entitled, "An act authorizing the Louisville Chancery Court to close a street in said city."

Mr. R. THOMAS—Benefit of H. H. Humes, late clerk of Marion county court.

Mr. LUTTRELL—To incorporate Blue Run turnpike road company.

Mr. HAGAN—Benefit of officers and soldiers of this Commonwealth.

Mr. LAUCK—Benefit of Simpson county.

Mr. McGREW—Benefit of J. S. Howard, late sheriff of Spencer county.

Mr. LOWRY—To amend the Revised Statutes.

Same—Benefit of J. M. Bourbon, jailor Todd county.

Mr. CHANDLER—Benefit of B. W. Grifin, of Taylor county.

Same—To incorporate the town of Mannsville in Taylor county.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BOHANNON offered a resolution requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to add the place of birth to his directory; adopted.

Mr. J. F. BELL offered a resolution in reference to the printing and distribution of the annual report of the Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which was adopted.

Mr. ALF. ALLEN offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

The tobacco interest of Kentucky is, at this time, its most important one, from which wealth flows to the State's and General Government, and comfort and prosperity to the citizen. It is a great place of which, to the poor man and small farmer, cannot be supplied, for its production requires but a small territory, and a limited force. By the poor man purchases his groceries, pays

his taxes, and educates his children. It fills the treasury of the State, so that Kentucky can render efficient aid to the Government in conquering the existing rebellion. It yields a large revenue to the Government under the income tax laws. It is taken but little, if any thing, from the production of grain, as its cultivation requires but little effort until the grain crops are out of the way. It employs women and children, who otherwise, could be of but little service on the farm. It is a luxury, it is true, but finding its consumers abroad, it brings home the wealth of foreign lands. It supplies, (or does not extract) a place of gold and sterling exchange, at a time when these necessities of commerce are so scarce as an difficult to had. And yet this Legislature has had with astonishment and dismay, that it has been recommended to the General Government to put an additional tax upon the article of manufactured tobacco, and a heavy and ruinous tax on that of leaf tobacco. This policy would destroy the crop utterly, and leave no resort for the kind of farmers now engaged in its production—wherefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. That an additional tax on the manufactured tobacco of the United States would result disastrously to the tobacco interest thereof, and that any tax on leaf tobacco would be injurious to the State and to the Nation, and ruinous to a large portion of their citizens.

2. That this Legislature earnestly remonstrates with Congress against the imposition of these or any other taxes on tobacco, whether manufactured or in leaf, and that our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use every effort to prevent this monstrous injustice and oppressive folly.

3. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. ALF. ALLEN offered a resolution raising a committee to memorialize Congress on the subject of tobacco, which was adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution in inquiry as to what legislation, if any, was necessary to prevent treasonable action either by word or deed, which was adopted.

Mr. FISHER offered a resolution inquiring into the operation and effect of General Order No. 60, issued by Brig. Gen. Boyle in reference to the distillation of grain; adopted.

Mr. E. H. SMITH offered a resolution inquiring whether or not it is necessary to establish another Judicial District in this State; and whether or not it is necessary to reorganize and equalize the several Circuit Courts; adopted.

Mr. SPARKS offered a resolution inquiring whether or not the clergymen usually opening the House and Senate have taken the oath prescribed by law. Said resolution lies over one day.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Was received, by Mr. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. [The message is in another part of our paper.]

And then the House adjourned.

Firing Cannon under Water.

Last year it was reported that an engineer of Boston had perfected a contrivance by which a gun of any size could be fired under water in such a manner that the shot from it should take effect also under water. We have heard nothing recently of this discovery or contrivance, but we find, from a report made lately of some experiments conducted last year in England by the officers of the British gunnery ship, Excellent, that there a full trial has been made, and it is now certain that submerged cannon can be effectively fired. The interesting experiments at Portsmouth are thus described:

A stage was erected in the harbor within the tide mark; on this an Armstrong 110-pounder was mounted, loaded and aimed, at low water, at a target placed also within the rise of the tide. When both gun and target were covered by the water to the depth of six feet the gun was fired by means of a tube. The targets were placed at from twenty to twenty-five feet from the muzzle of the gun. One was composed of piles and oak planking, of a thickness of twenty-one inches; another consisted of the hull of an old vessel, the Griper, laid on a mud-bank; a third was made up of three inches in thickness of iron boiler plates, bolted together and backed with timber. On all these the effect of shot and shell from the submerged gun was very startling. The wooden target was pierced through and through, the iron target was broken into pieces and driven into the backings, through which the water poured in torrents; a shell with percussion fuse burst in entering, opening up a chasm of five feet by three in the planking, shattering the ribs and bursting up the deck beams above."

Our ordinance bureau ought to look to this matter. If it is practicable to load and fire cannon under water, then the defense of harbors will receive a new help, and iron-clads, no matter how heavily they are armored above water, will be as weak and defenseless against such a submerged battery as the mere shell of a wooden frigate. It is impossible to arm a floating vessel against such an assault. Huge as the British Warrior and the French Gloire are, they can barely support the iron plating which defends their upper works. Their hulls below the water-line are no more impervious to shot than any wooden ship's. Suppose, that we had a battery of submerged cannon so arranged in this harbor that they could be loaded, aimed, and fired at will, no ironclad would dare encounter such a foe. Harbor defense would be complete.—N. Y. EVENING.

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little patches of ground in the vicinity of the French capital, appropriated to floral cultivation, realize on annual income of 32,000 francs, and give employment to 500,000 persons. In Paris alone there are no less than 335 florists, and on occasions of public festivity, their conjoint traffic not infrequently amounts to 70,000 francs. At a fete given last season by one of the foreign embassies the cost of the flowers was 22,000 francs.

A tract of land of 100 acres, belonging to the estate of the late John Giltnor, near Hutchinson's Station in Bourbon county was, sold last week by his representative at public sale at \$117 25 per acre, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest from day of sale. Mr. Richard J. Brown, Clerk of the Bourbon county court, was the purchaser.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1864.

Governor's Message—State Defense.

We publish below the message of Gov. Bramlette, urging the Legislature "to provide for the speedy organization of a State force" for home protection. The matter demands prompt action, and we doubt not will receive the early attention of the Legislature. It is our only true reliance, and without regard to cost, or the opinions of others, something must be done, and without delay, to prevent the desolation of our homes, which we fear will follow the removal of all the Federal forces from the State. Let Kentucky take care of herself.

This action of the Governor is but another evidence of his watchful care and vigilance in guarding the interest of the State, and we hope that, not only the Legislature, but the loyal people of Kentucky will respond with promptness to the call upon their good sense and patriotism. We are never safe until we are in a position to welcome raiders, guerrillas, and marauders with "bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Under an act of Congress, entitled, "An act to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the better defense of Kentucky," approved Feb. 7th, 1863, and pursuant to authority of the President thereunder, a force of some eight thousand men has been raised. Under an agreement made with the Secretary of War in November last, I stayed all further recruiting under that law, and agreed, if the Government would mount this force, to undertake the defense contemplated by the act with them and the organized militia, and give up all our further recruits to fill the old regiments, and such other three years service as the Secretary of War should authorize.

I confidently relied upon an observance of the laws under which these forces were raised, and the promise given to mount them, and faithfully set to work to carry out the agreement.

Under the judicious disposition made of these forces, security and protection was assured to our suffering people, and confidence in the protection of the government again restored.

The first section of the act provides, "That the Governor of the State of Kentucky, by the consent and under the direction of the President of the United States, shall have power to raise and organize into regiments a volunteer force, not exceeding twenty thousand rank and file, to be raised within the State of Kentucky, to serve for the term of twelve months, to be employed within the limits of Kentucky in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, and guarding and protecting the public property: Provided, That at any time it may be necessary, in the discretion of the President of the United States, these troops may be employed out of the limits of Kentucky, against the enemies of the United States."

These troops have been ordered out of the State, and none provided to supply the defense which they give us. As it is evident that we cannot rely upon forces raised under the act of Congress to serve in Kentucky; and as the desolation of our homes must follow the removal of these forces, unless speedy provision be made, it devolves upon you to provide for the speedy organization of a State force, which will not be subject to such capricious action, as our only reliable defense.

To utter complaints is useless; whether it be right or wrong thus to remove these forces, it does no good to inquire. We are a loyal people, ready to meet our full measure of responsibility, and lend aid beyond even what the government can rightfully demand. We must keep faith, no matter who may not. We must be true to our government, and we will. We must be true to ourselves in this emergency, and should provide a permanent security against the recurrence of future dangers. It cannot save our present needs to say that the Federal Government ought to do this service. It does not do it, and complaining raises no soldiers for defense. It is action we need, and not criminations. The question is, will you provide for the defense of our people? I earnestly recommend that you do so promptly. It is our only hope, and only true reliance. All that I could do to stay this danger has been done. It is before us, and you remain the last and only power to which I can appeal for the protection of our people. THO E BRAMLETT

By the Governor:

E L VANWINKLE, Secy of State

General Burnside.

The telegraph informed us several days since that this distinguished officer would shortly return to the field of his recent brilliant achievements in Tennessee, to again assume command of that District. It is now given out that he is to repair to New York, to await some other arrangement.

We were in hopes that the first report would prove true. Kentucky has a high opinion of Burnside. His administration of this Department was in every respect most admirable. He did much good for the Union cause, and was, in all respects, most acceptable to all loyal men. His career in East Tennessee has not been surpassed, if equalled, by any General in this war. As in Kentucky, he showed his high administrative qualities—by his campaign in East Tennessee, he vindicated his claim to be ranked among the heroes of the Union army.

Burnside is a patriot, and every inch a soldier. In addition to his qualities as a commander he possesses many of the elements of the statesman. While we would not in the slightest detract from the just reputation of Maj. Gen. Foster, who deservedly ranks high, as an officer, we had hoped that Burnside would be returned to the West. None will be more acceptable. None, we are sure, will prove more successful.

The Federal Court which had been in session for several days, closed its session on Thursday evening.

The proposition of Mr. E. H. Smith, the representative from Grant, looking to the creation of another Judicial Circuit, is a good one. The large amount of business on the dockets of the Circuit Courts in the State, as well as motives of economy, demand some such measure of relief as is contemplated by Mr. Smith. If we want the business growing out of litigation to be properly attended to, there should not be placed upon the Judges more work than they can do. The prompt transaction of business, and the speedy trial of causes, is a matter of great consequence to the public. The loss of time, and money, occasioned by the frequent postponement of cases, which under the present arrangements, is unavoidable in most of the Circuits, is a heavy burden upon the public. Upon the score of economy, there can be no question but that it would be cheaper, if the business of the Courts should be so equalized as to avoid confusion and postponement.

We are informed that an early opportunity will be afforded repentant rebel prisoners to be released upon taking the oath prescribed by Mr. Lincoln in his recent message.

We hope that the subject of Mr. Alf. Allen's admirable resolutions in regard to the tobacco interests will be urged with that zeal and promptness which its importance demands. Kentucky is largely interested in the tobacco business, and it would be a hardship upon her people to be heavily taxed as is proposed.

The snow is about eight inches deep in this vicinity.

The Court of Appeals is in session. Although some of the Judges were delayed on account of the obstruction to travel from the snow, they have resumed the call of the dockets.

Many cases of interest and importance are before the Court—some of which are being orally argued by able counsel.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF AN EX EDITOR IN THE BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA.—Capt. George M. Jackson, at the outbreak of the rebellion, was the editor and publisher of the National Union, at Winchester, Ky. He early contacted his company to the Fourth Kentucky, commenced recruiting a company for the Union army, and, on the 6th of August, 1861, at infantry, Col. Fry, now Gen. Fry, at Camp Dick Robinson, being one of the first companies raised in the State. He served until the fall of 1862, when ill-health compelled him to quit the service.

We know him well, and we believe there is not a more gallant officer in the army, and regret that he is not still in the service. A correspondent from the army speaks as follows of his conduct in the recent battle of Chattanooga:

At the late battle before Chattanooga, Tenn., an incident occurred that is worthy of mention; and, as it elicited great applause and admiration from those that were eyewitnesses, it will of course do the same from the balance of the world.

George M. Jackson, late a Captain in the 4th Kentucky infantry, but at present a soldier in the 21st Kentucky infantry, on hearing of the order to "prepare for battle" came over to the 4th Kentucky infantry and asked for a gun, which was given him by Capt. Josephus Tompkins, and when the order came for the 4th Kentucky to move out, Jackson volunteered in company F as a private, and went through all of the toil and exposure of a campaign, without tents, &c., taking his turn and chances with the rest of the men in the company to which he had attached himself.

On the 25th of November, when we were ordered to storm Missionary Ridge, Jackson was there, and all ready. When we were within a few hundred yards of the foot of the Ridge the 4th was ordered to lie down and await the movement of the troops on the right. At this juncture the rebels poured an unmerciful shower of shell and shot among us, from their batteries on the Ridge in front. Of course every man tried how close he could lie to the ground. Not so with Jackson. He and a private from company E, 4th Kentucky, Nath Adams, stood boldly up, and watched coolly every flash from the rebel artillery. They were peremptorily ordered by the colonel to lie down, but the order was disregarded. On receiving word to storm the ridge, Jackson was foremost in the race that took place, and went up the hill with the color-bearer of the regiment, singing: "Rally Round the Flag Boys." He was among the first that reached the summit of the Ridge. And there he did not remain idle, but went to work with his rifle and fought to the end of the conflict. He remained with the regiment while it was in pursuit of the enemy, and returned to camp with it, turned over his gun, and is now gone about his business.

His conduct throughout the whole battle was noble and gallant. He was under no compulsion to fight. He could have been an eye-witness to the grand spectacle, but in preference to looking quietly on, he did as stated above.

Major General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, was examined before the committee on the Conduct of the War, and when asked "what has been your experience in regard to Chaplains?" testified.

Well, sir, a good Chaplain is a very good thing, but a poor Chaplain is much worse than none; as all you can well conceive, the Chaplains, as a rule, in the forces I command, were not worth their pay by any manner of means. I think there should not be more than one Chaplain to a brigade. I remember running against one young man in one of my regiments, who, from his dress and uniform, I saw must be a Chaplain. I said to him "You are the Chaplain, are you?" "Yes, sir," he replied; yet the last time I had seen him before that he was a journeyman printer. In my judgment, no chaplain should be appointed who is under forty five years of age. Young men may be very good men, but they do not have the respect of the soldiers. I would have a chaplain to a brigade, and he should not be appointed unless there was some religious authority to which he would be responsible, or some religious body who would recommend him after having examined him. There was a chaplain who went out with the expedition to Big Bethel. He remained

about three miles in the rear, and spent his time in consoling a secession widow in a house there. When he was called up, he gave as an excuse that he was very much frightened. I sent him home.

So that the New Religion produces no practical fruit after all.

[Nashville, (Dec. 23d) Cor. of N. Y. Times.]

Ulysses at Nashville.

The first soldier of the times, the hero of Donelson, Vicksburg and Missionary Ridge, is also here. Gen. Grant arrived on Saturday last, occupying for a few days his headquarters on High street, the same once occupied by Gen. Rosecrans, being the mansion of the well-known rebel George Cunningham, one of the stateliest in Nashville. He is a man of about the medium height, rather spare than otherwise, and of fair less pretentious appearance than many a second lieutenant frequently seen flashing his finery before the eyes of wondering beholders. His apparel is plain, and a trifle, perhaps, negligé, as a man of his celebrity can very well afford that it should be—or, perhaps, just come in from the engrossing cares and toils of a brilliant field, the spruce exterior of the martinet seemed specially unworthy of attention. His face is but little striking. Dark brown hair mounts a brow straight and square, though of no unusual apparent capacity. His blue eyes are sharp and expressive, without the genial twinkle of Rosecrans' orbs—while his nose, not quite straight enough for Grecian, is delicate as well in outline. A short-cut, reddish beard and mustache conceal mouth and chin, which one is sure, from the general contour, must express decision and energy. This countenance seen in repose, with the smoke of a Havana (Gen. Grant is no exception to the all-but-universal practice in the army of using the fragrant weed) curling up around it, and who would be likely to identify it as belonging to the most successful of all our warriors *par excellence*, and beyond a doubt the greatest. Simplicity indeed, as well in dress as address and manner, though not inseparable from real greatness, is its most frequent and appropriate attendant. Gen. Grant has the substantial without the showy. Simple as a child, modest and unassuming, of high honor and blameless integrity, no man could wear more becomingly the clustering chaplets he has so gloriously earned. The President may well felicitate himself in having retained General Grant in command against the strongest pressure for his removal. The result has fully vindicated the President's discernment and sagacity, and secured to our army in whom they and the whole country repose a confidence hardly second to that which the Chief Magistrate himself enjoys. With such a leader the future will be sure to have other great successes in store, and the campaign about to open, to harbinger the rebellion's speedy downfall!

[Hagerstown (Md.) Herald.]

Masonic Notice.

The Members of Hiram Lodge, No. 4, F. and A. Masons, are hereby notified that the place of meeting has been changed. The meetings hereafter will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, on Broadway street. The next meeting will be on Monday night, the 11th January, 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Lodge.

G. W. LEWIS, Secy.

January 9, 1864.

Condition of the Farmers Bank of Kentucky and Branches, December 31st, 1863.

MEANS.

Kentucky State loan.....	\$ 200,000 00
Notes discounted.....	702,732 78
Bills of Exchange.....	1,530,301 85
Suspended debt.....	126,515 03
	2,049,549 66
Due from other Banks.....	198,511 28
Real estate—banking houses.....	87,735 22
Cash on hand, viz:	
In gold and silver.....	704,947 33
In Kentucky Bank notes.....	57,070 00
In United States Treasury Notes.....	329,727 03
On deposit in banks in New York and Philadelphia.....	505,912 00
	1,707,727 01
	\$1,613,523 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$1,700,000 00
Notes in circulation.....	1,170,192 00
Due to other bank.....	114,192 74
Due to individual depositors.....	1,429,164 04
Dividends undrawn.....	7,533 00
Contingent fund.....	\$40,000 00
Profit and loss.....	130,412 39
	220,412 39
	\$8,041,533 17

Contingent fund and profit undrawn, as above.....

\$220,412 39	
Deduct dividend of three and a half per cent. declared this day.....	59,500 00
Leaves present surplus of.....	\$100,912 39

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

FARMERS BANK OF KENTUCKY, FRANKFORT, Jan. 4th, 1864.

Legislative Directory.

Senate.

R. T. Jacob, Lt. Gov. No. 24, Cap. Hotel.
T. T. Alexander Dr. H. Rodman's.
William Anthony No. 78, Cap. Hotel.
R. T. Baker No. 52, Cap. Hotel.
R. R. Black J. C. Hendrick's.
William S. Botts No. 74, Cap. Hotel.
B. H. Bristow Mrs. Wingate's.
John B. Bruner Mrs. Johnson's.
James H. G. Bush No. 39, Cap. Hotel.
M. P. Buster No. 78, Cap. Hotel.
W. T. Chiles Merrivether's.
F. L. Cleveland No. 24, Cap. Hotel.
Harrison Cockrell Goo. W. Lewis'.
Milton J. Cook Goo. W. Lewis'.
J. R. Duncan W. H. Gray's.
Richard H. Field R. G. Steele's.
John F. Fisk No. 51, Cap. Hotel.
W. W. Gardner Mrs. Lobban's.
T. T. Garrard Absent.
John E. Goodloe No. 63, Cap. Hotel.
Henry D. Granger No. 90, Cap. Hotel.
William C. Grier Mrs. Lovell's.
A. P. Grover Mrs. Lovell's.
T. W. Hammond J. C. Hendrick's.
John J. Landrum No. 31, Cap. Hotel.
R. D. Landrum R. A. Bonham's.
Martin P. Marshall Mrs. Wingate's.
Henry D. McHenry No. 7, Cap. Hotel.
John Power Mrs. Welch's.
John A. Prall No. 2, Cap. Hotel.
William B. Read Absent on leave.
George C. Rife L. B. Crutcher's.
James F. Robinson W. H. Gray's.
William Sampson No. 66, Cap. Hotel.
Walter C. Whitaker L. B. Crutcher's.
C. T. Worthington R. C. Steele's.
George Wright No. 3, J. C. Hendrick's.
J. Russell Hawkins, Clerk, Mrs. Wingate's.
J. W. Pruitt, Jr., Ser. and Sergeant-at-Arms, at home.
Abijah Gilbert, Doorkeeper, Goo. W. Lewis'.
Jos. B. Lewis, Clerk Com. Enrollments, at G. W. Lewis'.
H. M. Steele's, Reporter for Commonwealth.
J. W. Pruitt, Jr., Page, at his father's residence.
Sandford Goins, Jr., Page, at his father's residence.

In GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA:

And in FEVER AND AGUE;

it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS,

LIVER, OR KIDNEYS;

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS;

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA;

And in FEVER AND AGUE;

it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

Debtors to T. S. Page, Surviving Partner of C. G. Graham and T. S. Page.

RE notified, unless they at once come for a ward and arrange their indebtedness, an officer must take charge of them for collection.

The Graham claims are in the hands of J. C. Coleman for collection.

A. W. DUDLEY, Assignee and Trustee of T. S. Page.

Jan. 6, 1864-4w.

